estroy us value.

His next charge is that the diseases are not classified properly. They are classified according to the returns made by the marshals, and in alphabetical order, as I find them in English reports and medical reports in this country, and so arranged as to enable the man of science to group them as he may wish, for any purpose. They have been so arranged on the advice of the first medical practitioners in America, and have been thrown into their present form by an old and scientific medical gentheir present experience. An effort is made to ridicule the tables of mortality, and prove the absence of all method. "because they contain deaths from 'insanity, 'killed,' and 'waterbrash.' "So far as insanity is concered, I find it among the list of diseases causing death, cited by the "author of the census of Boston," quoted by Mr. Russell, who, on page 391, gives an alphabetical by Mr. Russell, who, on page 391, gives an alphabetical or nomenclature of the principal latal diseases or cause of death," among which (No. 38) is insanity; and, if it were necessary, much higher authority might be quoted. Every necessary, much higher authority might be quoted. Every English table I have ever seen—and I possess a great number—records deaths by insanity. As to the "killed," six deaths were returned thus; and I possessed not the power arbitrarily to say whether the killed were destroyed by accident or design, and they were very properly placed as returned, "killed;" and so with the single white infant the contract which is reported to have died under six months of age, which is reported to have died of "waterbrash."

Mr. Russell, in conclusion, after adding up every column in the table, and carrying out the horizontal lines of figures, appends "a list of the errors" detected to " a on," and adds, "this is a very marked contrast to the perfect accuracy of the census printed at Washington in 1830, which I believe to be without a single error in the whole work." To this latter assertion it may be hard to dissent, as neither he nor I, no any one else, ever saw "the census printed at Washing-ton in 1830;" but if he means the census of 1830 printed in 1832, I will pledge myself to pay to the funds of the Historical and Statistical Society \$1,000 if he will give me \$10 for every error over and above five hundred errors me S10 for every error over and above five hundred errors which I can point out to him or any other person in the tables of that census. This comparison, like his other criticisms, the more confirms me that his querulousness arises from a design to misrepresent. The list of errors, after the minutest search and calculations, Mr. Russell makes to consist of forty-nine, and I will notice very briefly the first five errors alludded to by Mc. Russell me and the state of the control of he alleges them all to occur on one page, viz: page 19; and, that there may be no mistake, I copy his table with

Page.	Column.	Errata.	Printed figures.	Shoul be.
19 19 19 19	ist let let let	8th line—total increase	94,000 19,235 1,250 29,950 2,570	24,10 12,3 1,2 29,0 2,50

First: Page 19, column 1, line 7, "24,000," being increase for eight years on the estimate, in round numbers, of the population of Maryland in 1748, should be 24,188. This rection is figuratively and finically proper, but practically trifling and worthless. It was the intention, in pre-paring the table, to express the result in round numbers, because the statement on which the comparison is because the statement on which the comparison is founded is so expressed; though it was known that hyperrotical flaw-pickers enough would be found to inform the present generation of Marylanders that 154,188 — 130,000 =24,188. The figures are apparent to every one's ob-serration; and whoever believes that the substitution of the comparals 188 for the three ciphers in the item in

and a half for twelve hundred and afty, and twelve hun-

and expresses it thus: 25.70. the corrected result were true, the increase during those eight years would have been, in round numbers, about ,500,000 inhabitants. If my critical commentator pleads that he was not aware of the difference between the decimal point and the comms, or that he does not think it of importance, and habitually confounds these signs, using one for the other according to the caprice of the moment his blander in this instance is still to the last degree discreditable; for his assertion, so explained, is that the increase is given in the report as two 57-100 per cent.; whereas he has ascertained it to be two 585-1000 per

Mr. Russell further declares that on page 35 the total of fagitives, which is represented at 379, should be 269. Mr. Russell is clearly in error; and if he will add up the few figures correctly, he will find that the result would be 279, as was in our manuscript sent to the printer—a convincing proof that there are those capable of detecting

them pointed out in time for correction in the main may be consistent with fairness and truth.

The fact developed by this return, in the column of youngest infantile mortality, is one which better proves the accuracy of the return than if not one of sixty-five infantile deaths was reported without some disease specified to cause such death. Look at the weekly bills of mortality in every city, and see whether they do not contain, especially in the case of infants, unknown causes of death. If the absence of specified cause for every death proves the inutility of the tables referred to, then is every suthentic table prepared in a manner so as "entirely to less town of the main time for correction in the main work, I would have them publicly exposed before and regulations of the land and naval forces" enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations of the land and naval forces" enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulation of the land and naval forces and regulation of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulation of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulation of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations of the land and naval forces enjoined by the constitution. The same reason imposed upon Central and regulations. Th

To me personally it is a matter of but little consequence what plan Congress may adopt for the publication of the census, as any change will relieve me from embarrassing responsibilities; but I cannot be indifferent to the credit of a work which, with the approbation and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, has been prepared under my immediate supervision; and while Congress alone must be responsible for the propriety of any plan they may adopt—while willing to acknowledge the existence of trivial errors in the Maryland work—I shall not find it a difficult task to defend the propriety thereof against such finical critics as Mr. Archibald Russell, although his sagacious crificisms may bring him into correspondence with those who are to decide upon the plan for compiling the seventh census.

J. C. G. KENNEDY.

To the Military Committees in Congress:

The attention of Congress has recently been directed to supposed evils in the organization of the army, and bills have been proposed intended to purge the mischief. Among many fancied abuses, the chiefest are supposed to originate in favoritism, consequential upon the brevet sys-tems and the staff organization. The object of this communi cation is to vindicate the present brevet laws, founded, it is believed, on sound policy and expediency, and to show that they should remain untouched upon the military statute-book. If their history and policy are understood, it is not believed that the folly of a few army officers, or the disaffections and jealousies of many, will persuade Congress to alter or abolish them. But in fact the mind of Conto alter or abolish them. But in fact the mind of Congress has so seldom been engaged upon the policy and expediency of the general system of army laws, that their relations to each other are but imperfectly understood, and their harmony, as a code, but partially, if at all, studied. A careful interpretation of the present military statute-book, and its administration under such rule, would doubtless prove wholly sufficient to the cure of abuses which hasty or ill-advised legislation would only multiply. An act of Congress declaratory of the meaning of a few laws, seemingly ambiguous, is all that is necessary to this end. These views will be clearly illustrated by a review of the herest system.

review of the brevet system.

September 20, 1776, the substance of the 61st and 62d articles of war was adopted in the military code in arti-cles 24, 25, and 26, of section 13, for the government of

cles 24, 25, and 26, of section 13, for the government of the continental army. They are as follow:

"Art. 24. Officers having brevets, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they now serve, may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets, or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such brevet officers, and those having commissions of a prior date, do belong, they shall do duty and take rank both, or court-martial and detachments of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

orps.

"Arr. 25. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps shall happen to join or do duty together, the eldest officer by commission there, on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give out orders for what is meedful to the service—regard being always had to the several ranks of those corps, and the posts they usually co-

eral ranks of those corps, and the posts they usually oc-cupy.

"ART. 26. And in like manner, also, if any regiments, troops, or detachments of horse or foot, shall hap pen to march with, or be encamped or quartered with, any bodies or de-tachments of other troops in the service of the United States, the sidest officer, without respect to corps, shall take upon him the command of the whole, and give the necessary or-ders to the service."

in their full force until 1505, and in the foregoing form they are literal extracts from the "mutiny act" governing the English army. The only military commissions in our army in 1776, and until the act of July 6th, 1812, that the numerals 188 for the three ciphers in the item in question is important to the purpose of the table to which Mr. Russell takes exception, will make them.

Page 19, column 1, line 7th—Mr. Russell says, 1,250 in this place should be 1,272. Now, the corrector blunders here with a prodigality of inaccuracy which certainly should not have been displayed by a censor of other men's performances. In the first place, there is no item resembling this in line 7th of the "table" which Mr. Russell calls "column." Secondly, the column he refers to is probably the 7th, instead of the 1st. Thirdly, there is nothing like the item he professes to cite in any "crovincial commissions," which were of prior date to the

were a true statement of it. But what must be thought of the qualifications of a man to review and improve the of the qualifications of a man to review and improve the census tables, who, in the attempt to correct so very petty of the foregoing articles was incorporated into the 61st occasions, imparting to an army the moral inspiration of a disagreement as this, shows himself ignorant of the sig-nificance and effect of the decimal point, misstates twelve guage in military and legal significance. The words, no government has ever yet failed to approve by praise, dred and seventy-two for one 272 1000? And yet it may the United States, according to the nature of the case," be fairly presumed from all past experience, and from the were added at this time at the end of the 62d article; present effort of Mr. Russell, that he and numerous other and this vague and ambiguous sentence has been at the present effort of Mr. Rossell, that he and numerous other such critics will be employed in airing their wits upon the tables and other results of the seventh census, during the balance of the present decade. It is the due and proper dates of such of these acts of Congress as related to the balance of the present decade. It is the due and proper employment of that class of persons who have no other commissions in the army at the times of their passage can easily selected for such service, seem to insure success. employment of that class of persons who have no other profession or engagements.

The analyzer, proceeding, says that on line eleventh (meaning line twelfth) 2,570 is printed as the increase per cent, in place of 2,555. He alludes to the item representing the relative increase of population in Maryland from 1782 to 1790. The report states the increase at twenty-five and seven-tenths per cent, during that period, stance is known of an assumption by the President, until many years after the first and 62d articles were adopted.

to use this discretion in giving precedence to any steff or ether commission, over its senior in the line, to command.

By the act approved July 6, 1812, the President was authorized to confer brevet rank in our army. This was the beginning of the present system. It was perfected by the act of April 16, 1818, which provided "that no breset commission should thereafter be conferred, but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Since that date brevet rank and commission, in their present military and legal sense, have been perfect. The form of the appointment by nomination and confirmation, and by and harmon commission, is the same as that of all other military tude will be commission. It is, then, apparent that this commission, created as all other military commissions are created, and so great mission has been created, and so great mission all the legal investitures of authority, would take precedence according to seniority, unless some legal impediment is opposed. Law has never imposed this disability—interpretation of law has. Here lies the difficulty of the confusion to the confusion has been created, and so great mission, take precedence according to seniority, unless some legal impediment is opposed. Law has never imposed this disability—interpretation of law has. Here lies the difficulty of the confusion has been created, and so great mission, to confusion has been created, and so great mission, the confusion has been created, and so great mission. It is, then, apparent that this commission, and confusion has been created, and so great mission has been created, and so great mission has been created, and so great mission. It is confusion has been created, and so great mission has been created, and confusion has been be 279, as was in our manuscript sent to the printer—a convincing proof that there are those capable of detecting and the printer—and the prin

emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and hav-ing a command according to their brevet rank, and at no ing a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time." The command "according to their brevet rank," here referred to, is incidental, and not by ansignment, It follows the seniority of the commission in the line of the army by virtue of law, and by accident often involves a command "according to brevet rank" held by the same officer. The pay is incidental upon such occasions. A practical illustration is the case of a captain who may be the senior officer present with his regiment. He commands his regiment because he is "the officer highest in rank in the line of the army there on duty." If at the same time he is a brevet colonel, the act of 1818 gives him a colonel's pay, hecause he has a colonel's command, and has the brevet rank "according ty." has the brevet rank "accordingly."

Here is the end of army legislation on this subject

Mark the dates and the connexions, and draw the conclusion First, the laws of 1776 and 1806 had no relation to the First, the laws of 1776 and 1806 had no relation to the present brevet system, which they never contemplated. Again, those laws, in the most significant language, fixed unalterable permanence to the rule of rank and command; vesting it, in all cases but too, "in the officer highest in rank in the line of the army on duty." Again, this rule has never been repealed or altered by subsequent legislation; and as it is that supreme low flowing from the constitution requiring the direction of Congress, it is not alterable, nor can it hereafter make. Again, the presumption is strong that in 1818 Congress intended that the present brevet commissions should be brought within the restrictions imposed on should be brought within the restrictions imposed on rank and command in the 61st article. And, again, these laws are the consequence of an injunction of the constitution upon the Congress, and must be executed by the President in their true spirit and meaning. These cannot be mistaken; they give vitality to the highest commission in the line of the army, while such commission is operative and present on duty. It can only be rendered inoperative by the direction of the President, when, "according to the president, when, "according to the president of the President, when, "according to the president, and the president to the pres to the circumstances of the case," "age, inefficiency, ig norance, or other infirmity," he exerts his discretion by

is that regulating rank and command and promotion If this were not by law removed from fitful exigencies and the caprice and will of the constitutional commander in-chief, it would be open to the influence of favorities and jealousy, to the prejudice and destruction of the rewards of distinguished merit and exalted devotion in

in experience. The wisdom of the policy is too apparent for illustration or argument. It is intended to mark and things makes it not only proper, but necessary. No government has ever yet been so debased by cupidity, or so insensible of its interests, as to fail to provide plenary and ample rewards for extraordinary services in whatever capacity rendered. The ordinary relations of debtor and creditor between the government and all its officers are monthly balanced at the treasury. Every agent then receives, according to the nature of his service, the price of his reward. The precept is one of divine origin, that, of his reward. The precept is one of divine origin, that, as the "talent has been used," the measure of pay shall be made. Mark and apply to the nature of military services these axioms of policy, and notice the results. The dangers of war are ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary are the common hazards of battle, the toils of the componal the privations and hardships of campaigns. In all these, every officer is expected to do his duty with fidelity and constancy, and his only reward is the constance, and have not provided his entire duty. The Mr. Russell calls "column." Secondly, the column he refers to is probably the 7th, instead of the 1st. Thirdly, there is nothing like the item he professes to cite in any part of the table. In the 10th line the relative increase of the population of Maryland from 1770 to 1775 is stated to have been 12 50; that is, twelve and one-half per cent. Without doubt Mr. R. means to say that the Ceneus Office represents the increase to have been one and one quarter per cent. during this period, and to assent the has discovered it to have been one 272-1030 and one quarter per cent. When the during this period, and to assent the has discovered it to have been one 272-1030. The present amy code known as the "rules and articles of war," approved 10th April, 1806, still adopts the form law ended of officers on such received. The bearing and conduct of officers on such received. The bearing and conduct of officers on such received. The bearing and conduct of officers on such received.

The present brevet system was adopted by our govern ment with a view to mark and honor meriterious and gal-lant service in battle. Without this system the military code would be wanting in that citality and energy, called forth on occasions of imminent hazards and danger, where and human reason have ever yet devised, has been free from abuse. The main abuse of the present system, however, may more properly be charged upon those who now complain of it than to any imperfection in the law. It should be remembered by Congress that political interference with the Executive, and the importunities of functionaries in official position and influence, caused the bestowal of unmerited brenet commissions, in contracenties of the spirit of the law, the remonstrances of the War Department, and the pointed and well-directed protests of the

commanding general. The army laws in general have been devised and dopted understandingly, and with a view to simplicity and harmony. Perhaps no other code of equal magnitude will be found with so little conflict and confusion.

Such declaratory act justice to the army seems to demand. It is now as much divided in the interpretation of army laws as it could be, were they written in parables. In fact, the history of the War Office the past thirty years would form a book whose meaning and mysteries would be as difficult of interpretation as the revelations of the "Apocalypse." All these things call for remedy. It is not the intention of this communication to prefer any complaint against the motives of the present Congress, or to impeach its sense of duty to the army, and its obligation to mark distinction with approbation, and to honor merit. Their attention is, however, asked to the consideration of the services of the army in its recent conflicts in Mexico. On what battle-fields in the Old or New World has more caulted heroism been illustrated, or greater constancy and devotion to clist and 62d articles of war; and that the term brevet, as to honor merit. Their attention is, however, asked to defined in them, was not intended to designate the trees commission it was then creating. It is in fact trees commission it was then creating. It is in fact trees consideration of the services of the army in the consideration of the services of the army in the conflicts in Mexico. On what better trees conflicts in Mexico. On what better the conflicts in Mexico. On what better the conflicts in the Old or New World has more cradited heroism been illustrated, or greater constancy and devotion to country been displayed? Faltering at no obstacles, and should be abridged of all effect beyond the two cases specified in the 61st article of war. This view of the case harmonizes the act of 1818 with that article. One defines the instances when bevet trank shall take precedence by rank: the other is styled "An act to regulate their profession the contagions of pestilential climates dence by rank; the other is styled "An act to regulate the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," and only declares when such offices shall be entitled to the pay of their brevet commissions. This is its language: Be it enacted, \$\tilde{\gamma}e\$, "That officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and and the chances of battle were alike insufficient to shake or alter. Mark the consequences of their fidelity and valor—the acquisition of territory and wealth whose commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and and have a commissions of numerals to measure. And yet the presented of their brevet can have and have value "calculus" may be insufficient to estimate, or the combinations of numerals to measure. And yet the present Congress is engaged at this moment in calculating in dollars and cents the minimum pittance of their monthly

Postage.
It is often asked, "How does the new postage law work? and what revenue will it yield the present year?" These questions cannot yet be satisfactorily answered, because the returns for the present year will not be com-plete ustil the 30th of June next, and will not be reported officially till next December. The law has not been in operation one year, and consequently no definite opinion can be formed of the results or the amount of revenue

can be formed of the results or the amount of revenue which will accrue to the department.

The opponents of the bill used nearly the same arguments and uttered similar predictions to those uttered upon the first reduction of postage by the act of 1845. They said that it would "prove a failure;" "that it would throw the Post Office Department on the treasury for support;" "that half the postmasters would resign, and none be found to fill their places;" "that the interior of the country would be deprived of their postal facilities;" "that in less than a year the people would claunor for the repeal of the law," &c.

"that in less than a year the people would clamor for the repeal of the law," &c.

The opposition to the act of 1851, making a farther reduction of letter postage, was not so violent; still there were murmurings of a similar character, and confident predictions that there would be a "falling off of the revenue of more than a million and a half of dollars."

I have taken the pains to ascertain from the several reorts of the Postmasters General, from 1845, the revenue and expenditures, the length of the mail routes and an-nual transportation of the mails, and the number of post-offices during the last year of the old dear rates of post-age, and the same each year consecutively to the 30th June, 1851. By examining this statement, we shall see the operation of the first reduction of postage; and from this we may form an opinion of the future effects of the present law. No official report having been made of the number o

letters which pass through the post office, we have to take the estimates which have been made from time to time. For several years prior to 1845 the letters re-mained stationary at about twenty-four millions, but in 1951 the number has been estimated at cighty millions.

The following is an accurate statement of the results of the reduction of postage by the act of the 4th March,

June 30, 1845-Last year of the high rates of postage. Mail-routes, 143,940 miles.

Annual transportation of the mails, 35,034,209 miles.
There were 14,003 post offices.

Expenditures, \$4,321,731 99.

Revenue, \$4,289,841 80.

Deficit, \$31,690 19.

June 30, 1846-First year of the reduction of postage Mail-routes, 149,679 miles.
Annual transportation of the mails, 37,398,414 miles.
Number of post offices, 14,793.
Expenditures, \$4,084,296.
Revenue, \$3,487,199 35.
Deficit, \$597,096 65.
Loss of revenue compared with 1845, \$802,642 45.
Diminution of expenditures compared with 1845, \$237,

Mail-routes, 153,518 miles. Annual transportation, 38,887,839 miles. Number of post offices, 15,146. Expenditures, 83,971,310. venue, \$3,945,893 \$25,417.

Loss of revenue compared with 1845, \$343,949 80. Diminution of expenditures compared with 1845, \$350, June 30, 1848-Third year of the reduction of postage.

Mail-routes, 163,208 miles. Annual transportation, 41,012,579 miles. Number of post offices, 16,159. Rumber of plos onters, 10,185.
Revenue, \$4,374,077.
Expenditures, \$4,326,550.
Surplus, \$47,227.
Increase of revenue compared with 1945, \$94,235 20
Increase of expenditures compared with 1945, \$5,

June 30, 1849-Fourth year of the reduction of postage Mail-routes, 167,703 miles.

Annual transportation, 42,547,069 miles.

Number of post offices, 16,747.

Revenue, \$4,705,170 23.

Expenditures, \$4,479,049 13.

Surplus, \$220,127 15.

Increase of revenue compared with 1845, \$415,334 48.

Increase of expenditures compared with 1845, \$157,717 19.

June 30, 1850-Fifth year of the reduction of postage

Mail-routes, 178,072 miles.
Annual transportation, 45,541,423 miles.
Number of post offices, 18,417.
Revenue, \$5,552,984 80.
Expenditures, \$6,212,953 43.
Surplus, \$240,931 43.

Surplus, \$340.031 43. Increase of revenue compared with 1545, \$1,203,143 06 Increase of expenditures compared with 1845, \$591, ine 30, 1851-Sixth year of the reduction of postage

Mail routes, 196,293 miles.

Annual transportation, 53,272,252 miles.

Number of post offices, 19,004.

Revenue, 39,551,277 89.

Expenditures, 86,024,596 79.

Surplus, \$357,411 10.

Increase of revenue compared with 1845, \$2,282,136 00.

Increase of expenditures compared with 1843, \$1,702,34 90.

t-routes, June 30, 1851, 196,290 miles. Post-routes, June 30, 1851, 195,290 miles. Post-routes, June 30, 1845, 143,940 miles. Increase in six years, 52,350 miles. Annual transportation of the mails, June 30, 1851, 53,72,252 miles. Annual transportation of the mails, June 30, 1845, 35,

Annual transportation of the mails, June 30, 1845, 35, 34,259 miles.

Number of post offices, June 30, 1851, 19,604.

Number of post offices, June 30, 1851, 19,604.

Number of post offices, June 30, 1815, 14,003.

Increase in six years, 5,601.

Revenue, June 30, 1931, 90,361,977 59.

Revenue, June 30, 1845, \$4,289,541 80.

Increase in six years, \$2,262,136 09.

Expenditures, June 30, 1851, \$6,021,566 79.

Expenditures, June 30, 1851, \$6,021,566 79.

Expenditures, June 30, 1845, \$4,289,341 80.

Increase in six years, \$1,734,724 99.

Estimated number of letters, June 30, 1852, \$0,000,000.

Estimated number of letters, June 30, 1854, 24,000,000.

Increase in six years, 56,000,000.

The results here exhibited must be highly gratifying to be friends of cheap postage, and encourage them to per-

the friends of cheap postage, and encourage them to per severe in their exertions till our post office shall be the est managed, and our rates of postage the cheapest, of any nation on the face of our globe ROWLAND HILL.

-10h

Nothing of special interest transpired in England. In Parliament, on the 15th instant, Lord Derby intimated that he should leave the question of free trade to be settled at the polls. He implored their lordships to modify the present system, declaring his determination to perform his own duty unflinchingly.

Mr. D'Israeli announced the determination of the government to prosecute its measures—namely, the distranchisement of St. Albans, the chancery reform, and the militia bill.

Lord Derby promised to appoint a committee of investigation on the doings of the Irish Education Board, with the view of mitigating the opposition of the clergy.

Mr. Napier, the new Attorney General of Ireland, moved for a committee to inquire into the riband system. On Friday night, Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, and D'Israeli, in the House of Commons, announced the intention of the ministry to dissolve Parliament as soon as the militia bill and other necessary measures had passed. The protectionists and free-traders were consequently actively preparing for the new campaign.

Owing to the adroit management of the parliamentary committee of the Catholic Defence Association, it was anticipated that three-fifths of the Irish counties, at the approaching elections, would be controlled by the priests.

FRANCE. France, as usual, is reported all quiet, and less excited

The President has been elected.

M. Carnot, the opposition candidate in the fourth conscription of Paris, has been elected.

The President has issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to effect a conversion of the five per cents into new rents of 4½ per cents.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France have been discontinued.

The government has placed on the retired list a large number of officers of various ranks.

The Bishop of Orleans has declined to accept a seat in the Supreme Council of Public Instruction.

Napoleon's civil list amounts to 800,000 francs, independent of expense of maintaining the royal establish-

The Spanish government is about to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico with 4,000 additional troops.

Gen. Caredo, the new governor of Cuba, was to sail from Cadiz on the 20th inst. The causes of Concha's dismissal have not been made public.

Lord Derby's accession to the English premiership has given great satisfaction.

The Austrian government has resolved to abstain from eprisals on English travellers which had been previously breatened.

The overland India mail has arrived. The Persian ad invaded Herat, and were likely to prove success The war continues to progress with great activity in the

South of China.

Seventeen American whalers were in the harbor of Hong Kong. The fishing season had been very unprofit-

able.

The Chinese emigration to California is rapidly increasing. Large numbers are starting to settle in that country.
Sydney advices had been received to December 18th.
Provisions were very dear, but not scarce. The place was nearly deserted by the men, who had all gone to the gold diggings.

Cotton.—During the early part of the week prices of cotton receded 1-16d.; but, after the arrival of the Baltic, the markets railied, closing steady at last week's quotations. The sales of the week are 45.000 bales; of which

the markets rallied, closing steady at last week's quotations. The sales of the week are 45,000 bales; of which
the trade took 30,000, specialtors 9,000, and exporters
6,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales—
exporters and speculators taking 3,000 bales. The authorized quotations are: fair Orleans, 5½d.; middling Orleans, 5 1-16d.; fair uplands, 5¼d.; middling uplands,
4¼d.; fair Mobile, 5¼d.; middling Mobile, 5d.

Money market.—Money was very abundant. English
securities were buoyant. Consols reached 98¼, and
closed at 95½. American stocks were steady at former
rates. Foreign exchange was advancing.

Liverpoot markets—Hollingshead, Felty, & Co.'s circular quotes cotton as having declined fully 1-16d. previous to the arrival of the Baltic. The news by that
steamer restored confidence, and on Saturday morning
middling upland was quoted at 4¼d.; middling Orleans,
51-16d.; fair Orleans, 5¼d. There was a moderate inquiry on Saturday forenoon.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, Lessee. Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Stage Manager. Paird appearance of the great American actress, Miss CHAR-LOTTE CUSHMAN, whose engagement is for this week only.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1852, Will be performed Shakspeare's tragedy, in five acts, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET.

BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Private boxes, \$5; dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; reserves scats, 75 cents; orchestra scats, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery, 95 cents. Ap 1

CARUST'S SALOON WILL open on Friday evening, April 2, the GRAND SCENIC MIRROR OF THE WONDERFUL DREAM.—This is beyond

CARUSI'S SALOON.

ECTURES ON THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE I from [814 to the present day; by Dr. G. C. Herre; Tuesday faceb 30, and Thursday April 1. Admittasce for gentlemen 25 cepts. Ladies free. March 35—63*

TRUSTERS' Sale of Real Estate.—By virtue of a deed of trust from James Clephane to the subscribers, dated July 5, 1844, and seconded in Liber W. B. No. 113, 65tics Nos. 99, 91, and 229, one of the land for the county of Washington in the District of the county of washington in the District of the county of washington in the District of the county of washington in the Bistrict of the county of washington in the Bistrict July 1997, which is the payment of a certain debt to Lewis Johnson, why reference to said deed will more fully appear, we shall proved to sell at public auction, in front of the premises, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Saturdsy, the 1st of May sext, the west half of to No. 18 and tot No. 15, in square No. 280, with the improvements thereon, subject to a prior lien.

Terms cash, which, if not compiled with writin three days from

N. CALLAN, Jr., Trustees.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Will be opened at Mrs. 8. PARKER'S on Thursday, the let of April, at 10 oclock, a. m., an elegant as-sortment of Paris millinery, suitable for the present and combine season.

PARKER'S Fancy and Perfumery Storn, under National Rotel.

CPRCIAL Ancelois Card, Notice is hereby given that the S and at Odd Fellows' Hall will be continued this morning at seven o'clock, and this evening at seven o'clock, without regard to the weather, as all the articles must be sold and delivered forth, with, the hall being engaged for ather purposes. Positively no post-

THURRDAY, April 1, 1859. JAS. C. McGUIRE, AD PER public are respectfully informed that the advertised to take place on Monday, the 5th instant, at the dence of a gendeman declaring housekeeping, on Fennsylvaniaus, between 17th and 19th streets, is indefinitely postponed. Ap i.—11. . TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS, &c.

Arrival of the Crescent City.-Later from California. New York, March 31—11, a. m.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived with two weeks tater California news, the brings two hundred and fifty passengers, and one mil-ton five hundred thousand dollars in gold. The steamer North America was totally lost en roufe from San Juna to San Francisco. Passengers all saved. The town of Dinnieville has been nearly destroyed by

ite.

The general news is unimportant. Business was steady, and mining was progressing favorably. Produce generally was steady at previous prices.

Arrival of the William Penn .- Markets. New York, March 31-24, p. m.—The steamer William enn, from San Juan and Navy Bay, has arrived with three enn, from San Juan and Navy Bay, has arrived with three undred passencers. The steamer North America was lost in consequence of

The Maine Law in Pennsylvania

The health of Chagres and other places was good.

In New York to-day flour has declined six cents. Grain

Philadelphia, March 31—2, p. m—The Pennsylvania senate have to-day passed a law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquors, by a vote of 17 to 15.

Destruction of the Tremont Temple. Boston, March 31—1, p. m.—The large Tremont Temple, formerly the Tremont Theatre, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$200,000. It was insured for \$40,000. Many persons were injured fatally by the falling walls, and some killed.

THE subjoined form of a declaration to be observed by all persons applying to the Pension Office for source; Land under the act of 22d warch, 1852, entitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assignable, and for other pulposes," is published in connexion with the act itself. This form is only so far variant from that prescribed under the act of 28th September, 1850, as to adapt it to the recent act of March 27.

The declaration was be accessed by the control of the

1812. It is bould be specially noted that no one whose service was recognised by any previous act can claim under this, except where his mileage has not been allowed in the computation of his service. Hence, if the soldier has rendered such service as would entitle him to 40 acres, or any other amount under a previous law, he cannot calim an increased quantity for other services first recognised by this

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must vary according to the facts of the case.

If the discharge has been tost or destroyed, the words in staller will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in heu thereof. If the claimant never received a written therape, or it discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in capitity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts of the case.

An act to make land warrants assignable, and for other purposes.

rants issued wince the eleventh day of Pebruary, eighteen hand forty-seven, the same compensation or per centage to they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for each, rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre; the sale pensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees of holders.

penastion to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such Marrants.

SEC, 3, And he it further enacted, That registers and receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, for services hereafter from the treasury of the United States, for services hereafter for performed in locating military bounty-land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount stready received by such officers under the act entitled "An act to require the holders of military iand warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May seventeenth, eight en hundred and forty eight: Provided, That no register or receiver shall receive any compensation out of the treasury for past services who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: And provided further, That no register or receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

That no register or receive such that the maximum now allowed by leav.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That in all cases where the militia or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militar volunteers or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military survice of the United States;" affrowed September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services, according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service, as therein required, and that it he last provise of the ninth section of the act of the observation, of the provisions of the service, as therefore required, and that the last provise of the ninth section of the act of the observation of Pebruary, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

the last provise of the final actions can be as and the same is hereby, repealed. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize house just all to those who have herebolore received or become entitled to the same.

Sec. 3. And so it further enacted, That where any company, battainn, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where the charged once than twenty miles from the place where discharged nore than twenty miles from the place where discharged nore than twenty miles from the place where discharged nore than twenty miles from the place where the company, battailon, or regiment was organized; in all such of any such company, battailon, or regiment with a view to action the quantity of land any officer or oddier is entitled to under said set, approved twenty eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battailon, or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was muscred into the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battailon, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service.

Arraoven March 22, 1852.

Ap 1

OUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, I shall sell at the residence
Cox, set, at 16 o'clock, a.m., on his street, between High
commentaries, Georgetown, an excellent assortment of furniture

omne streets, Georgetown, an excellent assortment of furniture,
Mahogany sola, divane, parlor and rocking chairs
Do market-top centre table and commode
Do mere Lamentein portable wash-table, with toilst set comoffice construction of the chairs
Grandoles, solar, hall, and other lamps
Extension dining and other tables
Cane, rush-seat, and other chairs
Cherry wardrobe, French and cottage hedsteads
Feather beds, mattress, and window shades
China, glass, creekery, and stone ware, among which is one fine
gold hand lease
The chamber, and essir carpets, clocks, &c.
Parlor, chamber, and essir carpets, clocks, &c.
Parlor, chamber, and essir carpets, clocks, &c.
Parage olicloth, andirons, shoved and tongs
Cooking, alreitylis, and once stoys.
Also, a good assortment of kitchen requisites.
Ferms: All muss of and under \$55, cash 1 over \$55, a credit of
y and ninety days, for notes bearing interest.

E. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

A. GREEN, Crier.

The shove sale is postponed, in consequence of

Mar 97-d